1. The ability to collaborate with NCI on further research and development of this technology. This ability can be demonstrated through experience and expertise in this or related areas of technology indicating the ability to contribute intellectually to ongoing research and development.

2. The demonstration of adequate resources to perform the research, development and commercialization of this technology (e.g., facilities, personnel and expertise) and accomplish objectives according to an appropriate timetable to be outlined in the CRADA Collaborator's proposal.

3. The willingness to commit best effort and demonstrated resources to the research, development and commercialization of this technology.

4. The demonstration of expertise in the commercial development, production, marketing and sales of products related to this area of technology.

5. The level of financial support the CRADA Collaborator will provide for CRADA-related Government activities.

6. The willingness to cooperate with the NCI in the timely publication of research results.

7. The agreement to be bound by the appropriate DHHS regulations relating to human subjects, and all PHS policies relating to the use and care of laboratory animals.

8. The willingness to accept the legal provisions and language of the CRADA with only minor modifications, if any. These provisions govern the equitable distribution of patent rights to CRADA inventions. Generally, the rights of ownership are retained by the organization that is the employer of the inventor, with (1) the grant of license for research and other Government purposes to the Government when the CRADA Collaborator's employee is the sole inventor, or (2) the grant of an option to elect an exclusive or nonexclusive license to the CRADA Collaborator when the Government employee is the sole inventor.

Dated: May 17, 2002.

Kathleen Sybert,

Chief, Technology Transfer Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health.

Dated: May 13, 2002.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 02–13196 Filed 5–24–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are owned by agencies of the U.S. Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally-funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing to the indicated licensing contact at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, Maryland 20852–3804; telephone: 301/496–7057; fax: 301/402–0220. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

MRP8, A Member of the ABC Transporter Superfamily Highly Expressed in Breast Cancer, and Uses Thereof

Ira Pastan et al. (NCI)
DHHS Reference No. E–225–01/0 12 Jul 2001
Licensing Contact: Richard Rodriguez; 301/496–7056 ext. 287; e-mail: rodrigur@od.nih.gov

MRP8 encodes an ATP-binding cassette transporter protein. Current data shows that it is expressed in a restrictive manner, and that it is highly expressed in breast cancer cells. This expression pattern makes it suitable as a molecular target, and MRP8-specific antibodies could be used to target MRP8-expressing cancer cells. Additionally, the MRP8-protein, immunogenic portions of said protein or nucleic acids encoding the protein, or immunogenic portions of said protein, could be used as immunogens to stimulate or to augment immune responses to MRP8-expressing cancer cells.

The Ovachip: A Clinically Useful cDNA Array for Differential Diagnosis of Ovarian Cancer

Morin et al. (NIA)
DHHS Reference No. E–344–01/0 filed 06 Mar 2002
Licensing Contact: Matthew Kiser; 301/496–7056 ext. 224; kiserm@od.nih.gov

The present invention describes a specialized microarray that exclusively contains genes that are differentially expressed in ovarian cancer. The invention also provides for methods of generating an expression profile of multiple genes that are differentially expressed in ovarian cancer, methods of determining treatment for an ovarian tumor, and methods of identifying clusters of coordinately regulated genes that are differentially expressed in ovarian cancer.

Benefits of this invention include methods of predicting the response of a mammal to an anti-ovarian cancer therapeutic regimen, methods of monitoring cancer progression, methods of determining the efficacy of anti-cancer drugs, and methods of screening candidate anti-ovarian drugs for efficacy. All these applications hinge on the use of these ovarian cancer gene microarrays in generating gene expression profiles under various conditions and comparing them to each other and to standards.

Method of Promoting Engraftment of a Donor Transplant in a Recipient Host

William J. Murphy et al. (NCI)
DHHS Reference No. E–151–01/0 filed 29 Jun 2001
Licensing Contact: Matthew Kiser; 301/496–7056 ext. 224; e-mail: kiserm@od.nih.gov

This invention pertains to a method of using donor natural killer (NK) cells to promote engraftment of a donor transplant in a recipient host, wherein the donor NK cells have been treated ex vivo, such as with an antibody (or antigenically reactive fragment thereof), a major histocompatibility molecule (MHC), a small molecule, a blocker of cell-signaling or an enzyme, such that the ability of the donor NK cells to interact with MHC molecules in the recipient host is compromised.

The method comprises adoptively transferring to the recipient host donor NK cells, which have been treated ex vivo to interfere with the ability of inhibitory receptors on the donor NK cells to interact with MHC molecules in the recipient host, simultaneously with, or sequentially to, in either order, the donor transplant, whereupon the engraftment of the donor transplant in the recipient host is promoted.

The present inventive method has applications in the context of the transplantation of a variety of tissues from the donor to the recipient host. In

a preferred embodiment, the donor transplant is bone marrow. In an alternate embodiment, the donor transplant is an organ. Preferably, the donor or the recipient host is human.

DNA Encoding CAI Resistance Proteins and Uses Thereof

Elise Kohn et al. (NCI)

U.S. Patent 5,652,223 issued 29 Jul 1997; U.S. Patent 5,981,712 issued 09 Nov 1999; Serial No. 09/436,469 filed 08 Nov 1999

Licensing Contact: Jonathan Dixon; 301/496–7056 ext. 270; e-mail: dixonj@od.nih.gov

Novel targets for therapeutic intervention in cancer proliferation and invasion are needed. Calcium influx has been shown to be required for invasion. Carboxyamido-triazole (CAI), a synthetic blocker of calcium influx in nonexcitable cells, inhibits tumor and endothelial cell motility and decreases the expression of matrix metalloproteinases involved in invasion and angiogenesis. Thus, CAI plays a role in the inhibition of malignant proliferation, invasion, and metastasis of cancer cells. The effectiveness of CAI as a cancer therapeutic agent is currently being tested in clinical trials.

The technology which is available for licensing relates to the CAI resistance (CAIR–1) gene that encodes a protein identified in CAI conditioned cells. The CAIR–1 gene provides a potential source of information about the mechanism of drug conditioning and could also be useful as a marker for detecting the acquisition of a drug conditioned phenotype and/or as a target for intervention.

In addition, CAIR was also independently identified as BAG–3 and Bis. CAIR/BAG–3/Bis has been shown to play a role in protein folding inside the cell and to modulate programmed cell death (apoptosis). Thus, the CAIR/BAG–3/Bis protein serves as an important link between pathways regulating calcium influx, protein folding, and apoptosis and may be a valuable drug discovery target for therapeutic intervention in cancer proliferation and invasion.

Dated: May 20, 2002.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 02–13279 Filed 5–24–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Prospective Grant of Exclusive License: Adult Human Dental Pulp Stem Cells In Vitro and In Vivo

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is notice, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209(c)(1) and 37 CFR 404.7(a)(1)(i), that the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Health and Human Services, is contemplating the grant of an exclusive license worldwide to practice the invention embodied in: U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/219,989, filed July 21, 2000, now converted into PCT application number PCT/US01/23053 filed July 23, 2001 entitled, ''Adult Human Dental Pulp Stem Cells In Vitro and In Vivo,'' to Dentigenix, having a place of business in the state of Washington. The field of use may be limited to the treatment of dental regeneration. The United States of America is the assignee of the patent rights in this invention. This announcement is the first notice to grant an exclusive license to this technology.

DATES: Only written comments and/or application for a license, which are received by the NIH Office of Technology Transfer on or before July 29, 2002 will be considered.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a copy of the patent applications, inquiries, comments and other materials relating to the contemplated license should be directed to: Marlene Shinn, Technology Licensing Specialist, Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville, MD 20852–3821; Telephone: (301) 496–7056, ext. 285; Facsimile: (301) 402–0220; e-mail: *MS482M@NIH.GOV.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This technology utilizes dental pulp stem cells wherein an adult individual's own dental pulp tissue (one or two wisdom teeth) can potentially be used to engineer healthy living teeth. Our scientists have isolated and characterized a subpopulation of cells within normal, human dental pulp tissue with the ability to grow and proliferate *in vitro.* These stem cells can be induced under defined culture conditions to form calcified nodules *in vitro* and have been shown to differentiate into specialized tissues.

The prospective exclusive license will be royalty-bearing and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless, within 60 days from the date of this published Notice, NIH receives written evidence and argument that establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7.

Properly filed competing applications for a license filed in response to this notice will be treated as objections to the contemplated license. Comments and objections submitted in response to this notice will not be made available for public inspection, and, to the extent permitted by law, will not be released under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Dated: May 13, 2002.

Jack Spiegel,

Director, Division of Technology Development and Transfer, Office of Technology Transfer.

[FR Doc. 02–13278 Filed 5–24–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Refugee Resettlement Program; Proposed Availability of Formula Allocation Funding for FY 2002 Targeted Assistance Grants for Services to Refugees in Local Areas of High Need

AGENCY: Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), ACF, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed availability of and request for comments on formula allocation funding for FY 2002 targeted assistance grants to States for services to refugees [1] in local areas of high need.

SUMMARY: This notice and request for comments announces the proposed availability of funds and award procedures for FY 2002 targeted assistance grants for services to refugees under the Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP). These grants are for service provision in localities with large refugee

[1] Eligibility for targeted assistance includes refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, certain Amerasians from Vietnam who are admitted to the U.S. as immigrants, certain Amerasians from Vietnam who are U.S. citizens, and victims of a severe form of trafficking who receive certification or eligibility letters from ORR. (*See* section II of this notice on ''Authorization,'' and refer to 45 CFR 400.43 and the ORR State Letter #01–13 on the Trafficking Victims Protection Act dated May 3, 2001.) The term ''refugee,'' used in this notice for convenience, is intended to encompass such additional persons who are eligible to participate in refugee program services, including the targeted assistance program.